

DISEASES COST HIGH FOR YEAR

Communicable Infections Cause Expense to Every Man, Woman and Child of \$30.90.

ANNUAL TOTAL IS \$2,541,090

Figures Underestimate Rather Than Otherwise—Financial Loss to State \$155,000,000.

Contagious diseases cost the people of Rock Island county just \$2,541,090 annually or \$30.90 per year for every man, woman and child. The diseases upon which these figures are based are only 11 in number.

Figures in this connection showing the annual cost of communicable diseases to the state have been compiled and prepared by the state department of public health. The statistics reach alarming proportions.

It has been found by the state department of health that 11 communicable diseases were responsible for an unnecessary financial loss to the people of the state amounting to \$155,000,000; this loss being computed with consideration of the cash value of human life, the loss of time in productive labor, medical and nursing care and the cost of human burial.

Of the various infections and their cost to the people of the state, tuberculosis leads the list, costing Illinois citizens \$115,000,000 annually. Pneumonia comes next with a cost of \$10,000,000; typhoid fever, \$3,000,000; malaria, \$2,000,000; diphtheria, \$1,200,000; whooping cough, \$750,000; smallpox, \$675,000; infantile paralysis, \$562,000; measles, \$456,000; epidemic meningitis, \$425,000; and scarlet fever, \$388,000. These figures are based on the year ending July 1, 1913, and do not include those of the last six months during which the influenza, another communicable disease, has cost Illinois countless thousands of dollars.

This estimate of the cost to the state of each of the foregoing diseases is said to be exceedingly conservative, and to underestimate rather than overestimate the true facts. This loss is to a large extent avoidable through the creation of proper local public health machinery. The state department of public health recommends the employment of a full time medical health officer and public health nurses in each community of the state, the establishment of infant welfare stations, tuberculosis dispensaries and other agencies which have proved their usefulness throughout the nation.

Feb. 23 "Health Sunday." In consequence the federal government has designated Sunday, Feb. 23, to be observed throughout the United States as "Health Sunday" and the state department of public health has sent communications to all clergymen in Illinois urging a general observance of the day.

The message to the clergy calls attention to the fact that, outside of the city of Chicago, the expenditure for health protection, including state appropriations, averages only seven cents per capita. It is also pointed out in the communication that yellow fever, smallpox and typhoid fever can be absolutely eliminated by good public health

administration, while diphtheria can be reduced to the minimum, in both illness and mortality. The mortality of tuberculosis has already been reduced 25 per cent during the last 15 years in those communities where efficient public health work has been done.

It is hoped that "Health Sunday" will offer an impetus toward prompt improvement in health organizations in all communities.

SAVE MILLION IN IDAHO BY WAR ON GROUND SQUIRREL

By combatting ground squirrels Idaho farmers saved over \$1,250,000 in crops during 1918. Twenty-two counties and 4,025 farmers cooperated with the Biological survey of the United States department of agriculture in stamping out the squirrel pest, and as a result 277,751 acres were cleared of the rodents.

It is estimated that this ground-squirrel-eradication work in Idaho saved at least 5 per cent of the total crops of that state, which formerly went to pay the yearly rodent tribute. As one farmer boasted it, "I used to consider that the squirrels had a mortgage on 25 per cent of my crops, as they devoured one-fourth of all I produced. Now after I have cleared my farm of squirrels, I harvest and save 100 per cent of all the crops I grow." In Bonanza county 114 farmers distributed 6,223 pounds of poisoned oats over 11,871 acres, and as a direct and immediate result saved \$41,265 worth of farm crops which otherwise would have been consumed by the squirrels. In the eradication campaign one farmer in that county distributed poisoned bait over one of his fields and less than one hour later when he returned to the field he counted 278 dead ground squirrels, six rabbits, and 10 "rock chucks" which had fallen prey to the deadly bait.

PROPOSE ROOSEVELT ROAD. Duluth, Minn., Feb. 18.—The "Theodore Roosevelt" memorial highway, a route from Portland, Maine, to Portland, Oregon, was projected at a meeting of good roads men of the northwest here last night.

To Remove Unsightly Hairs—Other Aids to Beauty.
By Madame Marie

Except the electric needle, there is no other safe, sure and painless way to get rid of unsightly hairs and that is to dissolve them. Face, powder and razor shave them off and in time they are as thick and as stubbly as a man's beard. Fashion now demands that neck, arms and armpits be devoid of hairs. Any woman can get rid of these unsightly blemishes in a few minutes if she will but get from her drugist one ounce of Nuxol solution for one dollar, and apply to the hairy places. It will take just about three minutes to dissolve the hairs away entirely, leaving the skin soft and white without a scar or irritation of any kind.

Blackheads are another of the unsightly blemishes that many women are troubled with. Squeezing and pinching do no good and leave the skin full of holes. The only way to get rid of the pesky things is to dissolve them. Get Nuxol from your drugist for 50 cents, sprinkle a little on a hot, wet sponge and rub briskly over the blackheads; in about a minute they will be entirely dissolved, leaving the skin soft and smooth without a mark of any kind. Roughness and redness of the hands can very easily be overcome and the skin left soft and velvety by using at night the following simple cream lotion: dissolve one ounce of zintone (costing 50 cents at the drug store) in a pint of hot water. This makes a beautiful white, satiny cream and if used liberally will soon change a rough, red, spotted skin into one of velvety, peach-like loveliness.

RHEUMATICS—GET BUSY!

THEY ARE ALL RECOMMENDING "NEUTRONE PRESCRIPTION 99"

They have used "Neutrone Prescription 99" and their tired, aching, weary swollen joints and muscles have disappeared, what a relief after those long weeks of suffering and misery.

"Neutrone Prescription 99" causes all rheumatic poisons to disappear by purifying the blood, making it as nature intended it should be.

Go to your drugist and get a 50c or \$1.00 bottle and insure your share of life's comfort and happiness.

A. J. Brown, the drugist, and leading drugists everywhere.

HAVE COLOR IN CHEEKS

Be Better Looking—Take Olive Tablets

If your skin is yellow—complexion pallid—tongue coated—appetite poor—you have a bad taste in your mouth—a lazy, no-good feeling—you should take Olive Tablets.

Dr. Edwards' Olive Tablets—a substitute for calomel—were prepared by Dr. Edwards after 17 years of study with his patients.

Dr. Edwards' Olive Tablets are a purely vegetable compound mixed with olive oil. You will know them by their olive color.

To have a clear, pink skin, bright eyes, no pimples, a feeling of buoyancy like childhood days you must get at the cause.

Dr. Edwards' Olive Tablets act on the liver and bowels like calomel—yet have no dangerous after effects.

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FARM MECHANIC IS A NEW TRADE

Vocational Education Provided For Partly Disabled Men Who Are Discharged From Army.

Washington, Feb. 18.—Labor is the great problem on the farm at the present time. War conditions and abnormal wages in the various lines of industry have demoralized farm help to such an extent that it is exceedingly difficult to get assistance requisite to carry on operations.

In this state of chaos, the federal board for vocational education has hit upon what seems to be a solution and has created a brand new profession—that of "farm mechanic," and it is figured that any farm of more than 100 cultivated acres can very well afford to have a man of this sort.

The men being qualified for this work are disabled soldiers who be-

fore injury were farm boys. With this background of agricultural knowledge these men are being taught to operate modern tractors which do the work of many teams and men. They are being taught operation, care and up-keep of motor trucks and other gas engines. They are being given a general course in looking after all machinery used on modern farms, and indications are that the supply of these specially trained men will not begin to equal the demand. Farm hands who before the war could not hope to make more than \$25 or \$30 a month as laborers, can by becoming proficient as farm mechanics, qualify for positions paying from \$100 to \$125 per month with steady employment the year around.

It is an exceedingly interesting development of our national rural life brought about by forces of necessity, and is but another illustration of the well known fact that the emergency is usually met in one form or another.

Farm boys who have been discharged and are disabled as a result of their services either by sickness, accident or disease, would do well to write to the federal

board for vocational education, Washington, D. C., and obtain the particulars of this training which the government provides free for its disabled men.

NO GYPSY MOTHS WEST.

Entomologists of the United States department of agriculture who last fall began an examination of the cranberry bogs of Michigan, Wisconsin, and the Pacific coast, which have received shipments of cranberry vines from New England, report that they find no evidence of gypsy moth infestations from such shipments. It had been feared that the moth had been carried on the vines to the western bogs. Determination of the fact was necessary in order to know what control measures should be undertaken. In that connection the department is making tests to determine both the resistance of cranberry vines to insecticide fumigation and the strength of fumigation necessary to destroy the eggs of the gypsy moth.

Tooting a horn on armistice day did not end your part in winning a peace victory. Paying your income tax makes more real noise than tooting a horn.

FARMER'S GAMBLE BECOMES SURE THING IN LONG TIME AVERAGES

A single farmer in a single year is in a gamble with nature; all farmers in a long period of time can depend on a certain average of experience. This aspect of the farmer's efforts to produce a crop is a subject of investigation by the bureau of crop estimates. Observations with regard to yield per acre cover 52 years for eight prominent crops, and shorter periods for five more crops of importance. To show how susceptible to jolts this yield is, percentages of increase or decrease from year to year have been computed.

The most stable crop of the 17 is sweet potatoes, for which the greatest change in yield per acre from year to year to the next in the whole period under examination is 15 per cent, as an average for all states. Above this crop are rye with 22 per cent as the maximum, hay 29 per cent, rice 30 per cent, winter wheat 34 per cent (including acreage abandoned on ac-

count of winter damage), barley 41 per cent, buckwheat 42 per cent, cotton 47 per cent, flaxseed 52 per cent, oats 53 per cent, corn 61 per cent, potatoes 65 per cent, and spring wheat 83 per cent.

On turning from the greatest variations from uniformity in yield per acre in a single year to the average change of all years, it appears that the average for sweet potatoes is 5 per cent, after which follow in order rye, hay, rice, barley, buckwheat and cotton, the last with an average of 13 per cent. After cotton are corn, winter wheat, flaxseed, potatoes and spring wheat, the last with an average of 24.5 per cent of change in yield per acre from one year to the next, or one-quarter of the previous year's yield.

The experience of some individual states is worse as well as better than the average for the United States. The corn crop of Kansas is an extreme illustration. In deviation from uniformity, the yield per acre of this crop in Kansas has

that he had been transferred just before the signing of the armistice. He had been a member of the Eighty-sixth division, as a military police, but received his transfer to for honor. For three months his decrease, received no word from his family among the prisoners among the regard to deviation of average, an acre from uniformity. These figures are not inherent in the crops but are caused mainly by climatic conditions and partly by insects and plant diseases, and also are partly determined by the comparative geography of the crops. The more dependable crops, under all the circumstances, are sweet potatoes, rye, hay and rice; of medium dependency are barley, buckwheat, cotton, oats, corn, and winter wheat; of less dependency are flaxseed, potatoes and spring wheat.

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Exclusive Styles in Dresses at \$55, \$65, \$75 and \$85



Advance Sale of Armstrong and Edwin Clapp Shoes 10% Discount

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